

I ostage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York city. If our friends the favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases as of channe to that purpose.

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The Trinity Tenements

BAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.

WEEKLY, Per Year.

Fault is found with the corporation of Trinity Church because its tenement house are not all of the kind now called "model. They include houses of two-and-a-half or three stories high, built fifty, sixty, and seventy years ago, which have been turned into tenements occupied by several familles, and, of course, lack some of the im provements introduced into the recently built tenement houses under the compul

nion of the law Poet GILDER, the Chairman of the committee which is investigating the tenement houses generally, does not like them, and certain newspapers are abusing the Trinity corporation because it does not put up more model tenement houses of the variety now approved by philanthropists. The people who occupy them, however, are of a different mind. They prefer such houses to the sort

In the first place, the rent of the tenements is less, and that is a consideration with them. They also have the advantage, greatly prized by many people, that the muses are capable of containing only a few families, and are not vast buildings in which a multitude have their dwelling. Moreover, the rooms are likely to be larger, and they are usually prowided with comparatively spacious yards, useful to the tenants in many ways. These advantages offset the deficiencies In their construction and conveniences as compared with the huge model tenement houses of recent construction. As a consequence, such tenements are more in demand than the others.

It would really be a misfortune for She people if the only supply of tenement houses in New York were the "model" structures, upon which the necessary outlay is so great that the rent of apartments in them must be correspondingly high or their size reduced proportionately. If Post Gupen himself were obliged to live in a tenement house, he would be much more likely to choose the small habitations arranged for a few families, against which he now inveighs so romantically, than the big buildings of the model sort in which his fancy now finds delight. That seems to be the feeling of very many of the people who actually live in tenement houses, for the smaller habitations on the Trinity property are more readily rented than the others; and the tastes and preferences of the people themselves ought to receive some consideration even from a poetical

If such houses are dirty, the tenants are at fault, and the Health Department has ower to enforce cleanliness in them. The andlord cannot be held responsible for the bad habits of his tenants. The hullabaloo raised over the Trinity property is almost wholly, if not entirely, without justification. It may be poetical, but practically it de abourd.

A Legal Flurry.

The new tack taken by the English Fachtsmen, the London Field speaking for of Gift, at first condemned as too severe and ansportsmanlike, and declared to be imsalble of acceptance, seems now about to accepted, the former opposition to it has ansformed into a show of anxiety lest it be too liberal, so liberal, in fact, as to be practically void from uncertainty. The ion is saked how much freedom the nutual agreement clause will admit. Will he clause enabling the challenger and the hallenged to make "any arrangements to both" as to "any and all other conditions of the match, in which ase, also, the ten months' notice may be vaived," will that abolish, if so desired, he provision that the challenging boat nust be built in the country of the chalenging club, and proceed to the racing ground by sail, and also that, whether sloop ner, it must conform to certain imits as to size ?

When confronted with this point of law we re disposed to exclaim: "What's the use of soft racing any way? Why is a yacht?" re the battles for the America's cup to be reafter transferred from the sea to the Court House? But if the legal mind hese questions, so far as that can be had, we suppose it can be given and that there will be no two opinions as to what it should be. There is one great principle for construing law, and that is common Law is a reasonable science. Under the deed, construed on the theory that the mutual agreement clause permits anything, we can have a race for the Amerlca's cup with toy yachts on Prospect Park lake. We could have had the same under the first deed. Will it be necessary for the New York Yacht Club to declare officially, when surrendering this cup, invariably the prize of ocean-going yachts, that the club holding it must agree not to race with toy achts, in swimming baths? These trivialities of the situation, we are confident, will all fade out before the last day available for

match making is past. It is worth inquiring, however, what the Picia, cabled from London yesterday, when, after a long hitch on the receipt of the cup under the deed, he declares that the willingness of the New York Yacht Club to nonths' time, "alters the whole situation."

A Scheme for Insuring Letters.

Mr. WALTER I. HAYES is a Representative in Congress from the Second Iowa district. He has introduced in Congress a bill " for the establishment of postal insurance under ad in connection with the postal service." It proposes a novel scheme whereby letters ad their contents and merchandise, firstlass and fourth-class matter, are to be inured against loss while in the course of ransmission through the mails.

The national Government is to be the inpurer. Any letter or parcel may be insured for any amount up to one hundred dollars usive. The insurance fee is to range pour ten cents for insurance not exceeding | Wei-hai-wei, the fortified seaport on the | NEHEMIAH. The prophet ISAIAH tells of his

five dollars, to forty cents for insurance exceeding fifty dollars in amount. The statement of the sender as to the value of the letter or package or its contents is to be conclusive. "No controversy," says the bill, as to the value of the mailed article shall be made, but the payment of the insurance fee shall be sufficient evidence of the value of the article in the letter or parcel."

The proposed postal insurance is not to cover damage to mail matter, but is to relate only to cases of loss or total destruction. The insured article must be treated as lost, and the Government must pay the insurance, unless the letter or parcel is delivered within sixty days from the time it was sent, or nuless it shall have been returned to the original semior within that period.

Stamp collectors would doubtless welcome he enactment of this measure, for it requires the Postmaster-General to issue postal insurance stamps, acceptable for such insurance only, in denominations of ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty centa. The more stamps, the merrier is the principle of the philatelist.

The heading of the bill introduced by Mr. HAYES states that it is introduced by request. We fancy it must be the request of one of these stamp collectors. The Government of the United States has business enough on its hands already, without going into the business of insuring letters.

The Mayerick National Bank Case Among bankers and lawyers generally in this part of the country, the Maverick National Bank case in Boston, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday, has excited a good deal of interest. The decision is important in its bearing on the competency of evidence which may be offered to disprove a criminal intent on the part of a bank officer who is charged with having certified checks in vio-

lation of the national banking law. The Revised Statutes of the United States declare it to be unlawful for any officer. clerk, or agent of any national banking association to certify any check drawn upon the association, unless the person or company drawing the check has on deposit, at the time such check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount specified in the check. A wilful violation of this prohibition is a misdemeanor.

Some two years ago, Asa P. Poties, the President of the Maverick National Bank in Boston, was indicted for certifying checks contrary to this provision, by the Federal Grand Jury in Massachusetts. There were no less than forty counts, or subdivisions, in the indictment, charging the defendant with having overcertified the checks of the firm of Inving A. Evans & Co. The sufficiency of the indictment was vigorously attacked by able counsel, but it was sustained so far as these counts were concerned by Circuit Judge PUTNAM, formerly one of the leaders of the Maine bar, who was appointed to the bench by President HARRISON a few years ago when the number of United States Circuit Judges was increased by Congress.

Upon the trial the counsel for the defendant offered evidence tending to show that an arrangement had been made between IRVING A. EVANS & Co. and the bank under which the firm were to be allowed to overdraw their account to the extent of \$200,000; that the overdrafts were to be treated as loans, upon which interest should be pay able by the firm; and furthermore that the firm was to deposit collateral security to protect such loans. It was argued that the existence of this agreement indicated that Mr. POTTER did not believe he was violating the law or intend to violate it in certifying the checks of IRVING A. EVANS & Co., and hence that the wilfulness was wanting which was essential to constitute the crime; but the trial court refused to receive the testimony. Mr. POTTER was for sixty days and fined a thousand dollars.

This judgment has now been reversed by the Supreme Court at Washington, which ound that the trial court erred in refusing to receive the evidence we have mentioned. what he did, had no intention of violating the law against overcertification. Mr. Justice BREWER, who writes the opinion for reversal, holds that the defendant before the jury, and if it had been the jury might have come to the conclusion that the criminal intent was wanting which is essential to constitute a violation of the indicted bank President are fully sustained in their position as to the competency of the rejected evidence, and it may well be that it will lead to a different result when Mr. POTTER is tried again.

Is Peace at Hand Between China and Japan?

If we can trust the announcement telegraphed from Tientsin to London, that the Vice-President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or been despatched to the Mikado, we are jusnecessity of suing for peace, and that Japan willing to listen to her proposals. The "full powers," however, with which the ambassador is said to be invested, must be, of course, understood in a conventional sense, for his instructions undoubtedly indicate a limit beyond which his negotiations must not go. What is likely to be this limit, and what, on the other hand, is the minimum that Japan is likely to exact ?

Slow as they have been to comprehend the the Chinese ruler have at last awakened to the fact that, should the Japanese, already virtually masters of Manchuria, proceed to occupy Pekin, the Manchu dynasty would be lost. Such an outcome of the contest yould be a blessing to the Chinese people but that is a view of the matter which an alien Manchu sovereign cannot be expected to take. If, then, a plenipotentiary is sent to plead for peace, it is exclusively in the interests of the dynasty, and not at all in those of the oppressed and plundered population of Chins, which during the present generation has been driven far on that road to ruin which has been completely traversed by Corea. But although the Pekin Government is controlled solely by dynastic, and not in the least by patriotic motives, it

will seek to avoid certain sacrifices. lest it should precipitate the rebelwhich it is trying to avert Most dangerous of such sacrifices would be the cession, even the temporary ces sion, pending the payment of a pecuniary indemnity, of any part of the territory of China proper, or the historical Middle Kingdom which lies south of the Great Wall. If that territory can be kept intact, the Chinese Emperor can preserve a remnant of dignity and authority, or, in the vernacular, can 'save his face" in the eves of his Chinese subjects. The stiffest diplomatic resistance may therefore be expected to even a provisional occupation by the Jupanese of DIAH, who sought to terrify the prophet

peninsula, which forms the southern barrier to entrance into the Gulf of Pe-che-li. Wel-hal-wei belongs to China proper; but it is otherwise with the opposite peninsula, on which Port Arthur stands, for this juts out from the territory which lies north of the Great Wall. Port Arthur and the whole tract stretching between it and the Corean frontier will be demanded by the Japanese as security for the payment of a pecuniary indemnity, if they are wise; but for the pressure thus exerted. China's promises to pay money would prove probably as illusory as Corea's have proved in the past. A temporary, or even a definite cession of this exterior terriory, together with a sacrifice of Formosa, could in all likelihood be made by the Pekin Government, without exposing itself to the peril of a general insurrection on the part of its Chinese subjects. Against the payment of a money indemnity there would be no immediate protest; only when the resultant extra taxes began to make themselves felt, would the already widespread disaffection be aggravated. So much for what the Manchu Govern-

ent at Pekin may venture to give. Now

let us see what the Mikado may feel himself justified in demanding. At an earlier stage of the war it was said, and with some show of plausibility, that Japan would be satisfied with a renunciation on China's part of with a pecuniary compensation for the expenditures and losses incurred through military and naval operations. So there was a in the Franco-German contest, stage BISMARCK would have accepted much less than he would have very exacted after the victory at Sedan and the surrender of Metz. Japan has now reached a point comparable to that attained by Germany after the two events just mentioned, and before the fall of Paris. The Chinese armies have been beaten in every counter; the Chinese navy, originally greatly preponderant, has been reduced to impotence; and the one Chinese stronghold, Port Arthur, which was believed by Euro pean engineers to be capable of successful defence, has been captured by the Japanese Under these circumstances, the Mikado is entitled, according to all precedent, to a solid and splendid recompense for victory. If now he refrains from taking Pekin, an achievement to which nothing except the inclemency of the winter season presents any serious obstacle, he may justly and reasonably require any territorial, as well as pecuniary concessions short of those which, as we have said, would be no less perilous to the Manchu dynasty than the occupation of the Chinese capital We shall be surprised, therefore, and shall hold the Mikado's moderation exemplary, if he consents to accept a pecuniary indemnity smaller than \$250,000,000, and if his further demands do not include an outright cession of Formosa and of a part of Manchuria, together with the retention of Port Arthur as a pledge for the keeping of China's promise to pay the money agreed on. Lucky, very lucky, will be the Manchu

ruler of unhappy China if he escape upon such terms the fate which he and his dynasty deserve. Lucky, also, will be Mr. GRESHAM if, thanks to a peace concluded in the nick of time, his negligence shall have no shocking consequences, and our Minister and his companions shall emerge unharmed from Pekin. Should the war end without the destruction of their present reigning family, the only victims of misfortune will be the Chinese people, whose lot, already pitiful, will touch a lower depth of misery. For they, guiltless of any share in the provocation of the contest, will have to foot the bill.

Woman Preachers-The Prophetesses. We would rather like to get a list of all the woman ministers who are in charge of churches in the pulpits of which they convicted and sentenced to imprisonment preach. Since we referred to the case of the Rev. Mrs. S. J. SHEAR, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn., a correspondent has favored us with has ordered a new trial on the express the name of another woman minister in active service, the Rev. Mrs. ANNIS F. EASTMAN, pastor of the Park Congregational as tending to prove that Mr. POTTER, in | Church at Elmira, N. Y., who has for an assistant the Rev. S. E. EASTMAN, her own reverend husband. In the New Haven case the woman minister and the man minister. who serve the church jointly, are not marwas entitled to have this proof laid ried to each other, though we believe that the former is a wife and the latter a husband. In the Elmira case the two divines who preach from the same pulpit are joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. Some of national banking law. The counsel for the | our Middletown correspondent's remarks about the united theologians of Elmira are very interesting:

"The Rev. Mrs. Eastman is a brainy, cultivated, and forceful preacher, and also a versatile lecturer on lit-erary themes, while her husband is very efficient both in the pulpit and in pasteral work. They are, withal a most estimable, harmonious, and happy pair, and there is not the slighest danger of disagreement tween the chief pastor and her masculine assistant

This is one of the most pleasing stories we ever heard, and it is all the more pleasant in consideration of the fact mentioned by Chinese Council for Foreign Affairs, has our correspondent, that the woman minister is in charge of the church, with her husband tified in inferring that China recognizes the as an assistant minister. This case is better than the New Haven case, in which the man minister is at the head, with the woman minister as his assistant. It is interesting to observe that all the

four ministers of the two churches belong to the Congregational communion.

We shall not be surprised if we find out that there are now nearly 100 woman ministers in the United States belonging to several of the Protestant denominations, among which are not the Episominous meaning of events, the advisers of copalian and the Presbyterian. We do not include in this list of 100 the Quaker sisters who exhort in meeting as they are moved, for the Quakers have no ministre in the ordinary sense of the word. Neither do we include in this list the Salvation lassies who preach and pray at the religious assemblies of the Army, chief among whom

is Mrs. BOOTH. We think there must be nearly 100 regular woman miniaters in the country. We read about them from time to time in the papers which we receive from various States of the Union. There is at least one of them in Oregon; there are several in Illinois and Ohio; there are a number in the back parts of New England; there is more than one in this State. We do not know that there are any in the States of the South, between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. though there be in these States plenty of colored sisters who are earnest exhorters.

especially at the camp meetings. The woman preachers are able to point to the Scriptural testimony that, in ancient times, there were prophetesses among the Jews. Milliam, the prophetess, danced to the timbrel which she played. DEBORAH, the prophetess, dwelt under a palm tree when she judged Israel. HULDAH, the prophetess, delivered an inspired discourse before the High Priest when she dwelt in the college at Jerusslem 2,500 years ago. There is a mention of the prophetess No.

visit to a prophetess. Even in New Testament times we read of the aged prophetess ANNA, who foresaw the new faith, and we read also of the false prophetess, "that

woman JEZEBEL." Though there were many prophetesse in Jewry of old, there is not, in the Judaism of our times, a single authorized woman minister; we do not say rabbi, for that word means master or lord, and is, therefore, applied only to persons of the man half of creation. We recently read in the Jewish-American papers of an accomplished Jewess out West somewhere who insists that women may properly preach in the synagogue; but her position is not supported by any member of the rabbinate, excepting, perhaps Rabbi Voorsanger of San Francisco, who is far from being regarded as an orthodox interpreter of the Torah. The aged father of Liberal Judaism in America, Rabbi ISAAC M. WISE, would not permit her to serve at the altar, while even the thought of such a thing would be abborrent to that most eminent of orthodox Talmudists, Chief Rabbi Jacon Joseph of this city

As to the advisability of having woman ministers in Congregational or other Protestant churches, we have examined the authorities, in so far as there are any. We find that the authorities hold different opinions upon the subject, some of them quoting any claim to suzerainty over Corea, and PAUL the Apostle against woman preachers, and others arguing that there are women as well qualified as men to engage in the work of propagating the Gospel. We shall try to find time to weigh the arguments of the contending parties.

But, meanwhile, neither party can deny that it is true that there are able woman preachers in a good number of churches, or that some prosperous churches give employ ment to both a man minister and a woman minister. As a matter of fact, not subject to denial, there they are! And we do not say that we would not as soon hear a sermon from the Rev. Mrs. SHEAR as one from the man whom she assists; or from the Rev. Mrs. EASTMAN as from her own meek husband, who serves as her assistant in the pulpit.

No Further Certificate of Character Is Needed.

we published the marvellous story of the Mahatmas and their little brass seal, together with Lawyer JUDGE's reply to the charges against him that were originally printed in the Westminster Gazette, we have received about half a dozen communications from American Theosophists who expres full confidence in Mr. JUDGE's absolute honesty both as a man and as a medium. One of these certificates appeared in THE

SUN of Dec. 7. Speaking of Mr. JUDGE, Mr. T. RICHARD PRATER, Fellow of the Theosophical Society, wrote thus:

We in America do not need to go to England to learn anything as to the character of one of our citirens. I am proud of having the privilege to call him my friend. As for the Mahatmas, I will only say that it is ignorance pure and simple that could inspire on o throw slurs and abuse at those exalted Beings."

Mr. JOSEPH H. FUSSELL, also signing himself F. T. S., Mr. HENRY STEELE BUDD, F T. S., and several other gentlemen of various grades of intelligence, as indicated by their command of the English language, have sent similar testimonials respecting Mr. JUDGE's character, his services to Theosophy, and the genuineness of his relations with the Mahatmas of the Oasis in the Desert of Gobi. We have not printed these letters, because, as we shall presently show, the certification is not needed.

On the other hand, the English Theosophists, possibly inspired by the well-known British jealousy of American success in any field of effort, continue to require of Mr JUDGE a square explanation of the facts alleged. Some of the English brethren go so far as to demand that he shall be deposed from his mystic office in the organization. One of the most prominent of the English Theosophists, Mr. HERBERT BURROWS, announces that he will leave the society unless Mr. JUDGE. its Vice-President, makes a candid and factory reply. The Bournemouth Lodge has adopted resolutions declaring that a prima facie case has been established against Mr. JUDGE, and that "the Vice-President should not continue to lie under such a charge." We have just received a copy of similar resolutions unanimously adopted by the Birmingham Lodge on Dec. 3:

"In the opinion of this Lodge the articles recently published in the Westminster Gazette constitute prima fucie case against Mr. W. Q. Jupon, Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, and this Lodge considers that an officer of the T. S. should not be allowed to remain under such a charge.

"The members of this Lodge, therefore, join with all other Lodges of the society, that are of the same opinion, in urging that official steps shall be forth with taken to place Mr. Jupon upon his defence.

These evidences of international prejudice will interest American Theosophists; but it is not necessary for any of Mr. Judge's faithful and confiding associates in this country to testify that he is not the man to fabricate messages from the Mahatmas and paim off the same upon his guileless fellow disciples. The present situation was exactly foreseen more than three years ago by those exalted Beings themselves; and they took steps at that time to relieve Junes in advance of the odium of unjust suspicion. In October, 1891, the question of Mr. William Q. Judge's good character was settled for all future time by these seven words in the well-known handwriting of the Mahatma Monya, the Ma hatma Koot Hoomi doubtless concurring. although he did not sign :

Judge is not the forger you think

Is not that answer enough to the insinua tions of the British Theosophists? Can the well-meant encomiums of Mr. Judge's New York associates add a particle of weight to this authoritative certificate of character from one of the supernally wise and ineffably veracious old residents of the Oasis in the Desert of Gobi?

We are well pleased with the United Press despatch from Rome bearing the news that the Papal relies which Luo XIII. loaned to our Govsrument for exhibition at Chicago nearly two years ago, have at last been returned to the Vatican. The authorities of that wonderful treasure house have been aggrieved by the long delay in sending them back, and by our Government's violation of its promise that they would be returned at the end of the Chicago Exhibi tion, which was closed about a year ago. It is a oful thing that Dr. SATOLLI, speaking in the Pope's name, had to appeal for them again and again, and that he had finally to send to the State Department a serious remonstrance against their further detention. As far back as last summer, after they had lain in Washingto a half year, he was apprehensive that some evil would befall them, and he joined with several Church dignitaries in asking for their prompt delivery. It was a paltry excuse for the delay that no naval vessel could be spared to convey them to Italy, since Mr. CLEVELAND's officia promise to the Vations ought to have been honorably kept, though the best cruiser in the navy had to be used for their conveyance.

A meaner act than that of keeping them here for nearly a year beyond the prescribed time could not have been put to our discredit; and for nearly a year beyond the prescribed apologies that GRESHAM or anybody eles can

ever make. A while ago the Herold printed a despatch from Rome that one of the most beautiful and recious of the Vatican mosaics contained in the Papal exhibit was broken aboard the American ship which conveyed the treasures to this country, and that the Pope obtained knowledge of the fact otherwise than from our Government. How can Mr. CLEVELAND possibly apolo gise for the breaking of this unique mosaic? He may have told Gressman to notify the Vatican that the best Italian mosaist will be employed to repair it, at the expense of this Gov nment. But then, and for all that, the mosaic

will be a mended one. It seems to us that, in view of the conduct of our Government regarding the Papal treasures ent here, it would be proper for some responsi ble body of the American people to convey, at the least, an expression of their extreme regret to Mgr. SATOLLI. This might, at the least, be difying to the Holy Father and to Cardina

We have not a doubt that if the annexa ion of Hawaii had been accomplished last year. there would have been plenty of ship loads of American visitors to the beautiful America talands in the Pacific this winter. With a couple ning between San Francisco and Honelulu. making the voyage in less than four days, with an American ocean cable uniting the two cities with American law for the protection of life and liberty, there would be many thousands of American visitors to Hawaii every year. The trip is an enjoyable one.

To-day is the anniversary of one of the most important battles in the war of 1812. On Dec. 23, 1814, a body of 2,400 British troops reached the bank of the Mississippi River nine miles below New Orleans. This was the advance guard of the celebrated British expedition against that city, intended, as the London Time nnounced, "for detaching from the dominic of the enemy an important part of his territory." or, in other words, confining the United Stat to the territory east of the Misaissippi and the great lakes. Gen, Jackson, with 2,100 men, went down to attack this advance guard. The British troops were largely made up of WEL-LINGTON'S veterans, fresh from their victories in Spain, and were confident of making an easy capture of New Orleans. JACKSON Sept COPPE with his Tennesseeans to gain the right flank and rear of the enemy, while the rest of his forces were to deploy across the narrow strip of land between the river and a moras and to attack in front. The United States war schooner Carolina moved down to a point opposite the British left wing, where she delib erately anchored in a position to enfillade the British camp. At half past seven in the even ing she opened the battle with a broadside that inflicted great injury on the British. The young moon was obscured by clouds so that it was dark, the gloom being relieved only by the flashes of the guns. The opening of the Carolina's gans was a signal for the American troops to attack, and in a short time the combatants were intermingled so that it was difficult to dis tinguish between friend and foe. In the hand to-hand fight that ensued, the Americans used their long knives, while the British resorted to their bayonets. Officers on either side would gather little companies of men and go out into the darkness in search of an enemy, but when they came in contact with an armed party like themselves it was frequently impossible to determine whether they were friends o foes. For three hours this bloody work was continued, when the Americans withdrew to some earthworks four miles from the city, but on the defenceless British until daybreak. Gen. KRANE, commander of the enemy's forces, reported his losses at 46 killed, 167 wounded, and missing. A British Lieutenant named Gr.Eig in his journal, however, says "not less than 500 men had fallen, many of whom were our finest soldiers and best officers; and yet we could not but consider ourselves fortunate in escaping from the tolls even at the expense of so grea a sacrifice." In the journal of another British

ber wounded." On the part of the Americans 24 were killed, 115 wounded, and 74 missing. We must keep an eye upon these cen tenarians. That one of them whose death here at the age of 110 years we recorded the other day was a black woman of Virginia birth; that one who died here on Thursday last at the age the three sisters of whom we till they were over 105 years old were natives of this State; the four centenarian sisters living in a log cabin were born in Alabama. It is a singular fact that all the centenarians of whom we have heard within the past few days were wo men, nine of them. This does not mean that the men have not a good show in the struggle for life. We suppose it must be merely a piece of good fortune that the very aged women have come to the front for a time. Yet, for all that, we admit that the reports must be rather ous so long as they touch upon only one-half of creation. We shall hereafter look out for the hundred-year-old men.

officer, found two weeks later, the British loss

is placed "at 224 killed and an immense num-

It is a gross outrage that has been perpe trated upon the colored laborers of New Orleans by the white stevedores and screwmen. When these lawless whites prevent their colored competitors from obtaining employment, they ought to be given to understand at once that there is a power superior to their own, and that the colored man's right to labor will be protected at every hazard. The white foreigners may, if they please, refuse to work alongside the colored natives; but they must never be permitted to interfere with them, violently o otherwise. The prejudices of race must never be allowed to go so far as to prevent any on race in this country from earning a living. The Mayor of New Orleans and the Governor Louisiana are bound by their constitutional oath to prevent the outlawry of the honest and in dustrious negroes.

On The Sun's Demand for a War Ship at

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thank God for the fact that there is one thoroughly Amer-Ican American in this city, and that one in charge of the best (barring politics) newspaper published in the United States. Very sincerely, C. S. MAYNABD,

453 Fourth street, Brooklyn.

Hawaii for America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is the duty of THE SUN and all true and wide awake papers to say to all foreign powers. "Hands off of the Sandwich Islands, or take the consequences." Millions of dollars, raillions of fighting men here in the States will not stand foreign interference. ED BLAKE. DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Dec. 20.

If the lak Matches the Lie, It Is Black Enough. From the Trade Circular of William Johnston leged Ink Manufacturer of This City.

cannot sell ink to a single New York daily. There is not a daily paper in New York that would look at me if I should-offer to supply all its ink free. The only way to sell link to a big paper in New York is by fixing the pressmen; and the pressmen were all fixed before my trade began.

In looking at Alfred Parsons's pictures ujiean (Fusiyama) in the January Hurper's, one gots an idea of the fuscination of the great mobegins to appreciate the Japanese love for it. The article by Mr. Parsons is one of the most interesting in the number; but its quality is not eminent over that of the other articles. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Raiph, Sarah Orne Jowett, Mr. Janvier, Ruth McEnary Stuart, and others are contributors: and Mr. Richard Harding Davies first venture into a long story is to be noticed with here. with interest.

AN ASSAULT ON ART AND LETTERS. The Bicks Copyright Bill All Wrong-It Should Be Killed,

In its next issue Herper's Weekly will have this to say about the Copyright bill, which, if enacted, will do so much harm to honest pub lishers:

Several months ago the Weekly called attention to a bill pending in Congress which is a direct and victous attack upon art and letters. It is known as the Hicks bill, and proposes two amendments to the Interna-tional Copyright law, which, if passed, will bring loss not so much upon the publishers of daily and week! as upon artists and writers. It is a bill directly e interest of piracy and the shoal of dishones persons who want to avail themselves of the labor and expenditure of others without making due compens

THE NEW YORK SUR has now completely exposed the evil character of the bill, and has added its condemo tion of the measure. The bill proposes an amendmen requiring that the plates of engravings and etching shall be made in this country in order to secure cop right. This amendment raises a question that was m right, this meaning the property of the before the Copyright bill became a law, with the assent of all who are interested in it, and settled to the satisfaction of Congress as well. It has been agreed that engravings and etchings of foreign artists may b that engravings and etchings of foreign artists may be copyrighted in this country. Engravers and etcher have not asked for the protection which Mr. Hicks's bill proposes. The amendment is a blow at the artists and at the international agreement, in pursuance of which the work of American etchers and engravers is

opyrighted in Europe.

The more victous of the two amendments, however. is that which practically denies copyright to week! and daily papers "devoted in whole or in part to th news of the day." If this amendment be adopted every article and picture in each edition of such peri-odicals will have to be copyrighted. The purpose of the inventors of such an amendment is clear to ever; publisher, although it may not be to Mr. Hicks. Put lishers who expend large sums of money for foreign pictures in order to reproduce them in their journal are to be placed at the mercy of those who want to publish them without compensating the artist. The issue before Congress is between honest and dishonest publishers, between those who are willing to pay for he literature and the pictures which they print, and hose who want the profits of piracy at the expense of protection the Copyright law was enacted.

As THE SUN well says, this bill is "directed against those arts of refinement and culture which at all times and in every civilized country have been con as among the most priceless possessions of a people.

A TAX ON MARRIAGE.

The Income Tax Bears More Heavily the Married Than on the Unmarried. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The con

stitutionality of the un-Democratic and in quisitorial income tax has been questioned or eral grounds. Will you kindly ask those who claim the law onstitutional to explain how, in the State of New York, where a wife has the absolute con

tax is exacted on the whole of the wife's in come, and why a wife is not entitled to the same exemption as her husband or any other individual? Is not every person, whether married or unmarried, male or female, infant or adult entitled to the same exemption, whether the in come tax be a direct or indirect tax? Is the income tax a tax upon the income of individuals and corporations or upon families and corpora tions? A DENOCRAT.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 20, 1894.

The income tax law, which in general terms exempts incomes under \$4,000, provider that only one such exemption is allowed to husband and wife. Therefore, if a single woman with an income of \$10,000, of which \$4,000 is free of tax, marries, she has to pay a heavie tax than she paid when unmarried.

ANNEXATION.

A Vital Idea In Canada,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As you have always taken a live interest in Canadian political affairs, I thought, perhaps, you would like to know my opinion of the present crisisfor there is a crisis and a very acute one.

An Englishman, and strongly opposed to an nexation, I am yet convinced that at this moment we are nearer to it than ever, although ment we are nearer to it than ever, although only yesterday it was but a dim and distant visita that appeared on the point of complete extinction. My advice to those on your side who favor annexation is not to be active, but to wait and watch. We are an independent, sturdy people who will resent outside interference, but if left alone will cheerfully accept our destiny, and that destiny, I am now convinced by the drift of events, is annexation. An Observer. Tohonto, Dec. 17, 1894.

Turn the Pigeons Off the Bridge.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can you tell ether the pigeons which roost on the rafters of the New York entrance to the East River bridge were de signed to occupy that altitudinous perch by the elde Rochling? As the gentlemen who manage the big structure from the Jayville end seem indisposed to change anything, I thought that possibly the pigeons were part of the original plan. If not their removal to a place o'erhanging some less frequented thorough fare would be appreciated by thousands of bridge walkers.

J. N. P.

Who Is the Rev. Dr. Mullally!

From the Charlesion News and Cou-Dr. Mulially was born in Ireland in 1884, bis father belonging to that class of gentry known in Ireland as gentiemen farmers. He was reared and tutored as a fo lower of the noble band of patriots led by Smith O'Brien, and after O'Brien's arrest and transporta-tion he was classed as a rebei for political opinion's sake and came to America. He stopped in New York for six months and then moved South, settling in Hancock county, Ga., where he resumed his studies. After studying and teaching for six or eight year

he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, where he remained three years, complet-ing the full theological course. After his graduation he served with the great Dr. James H. Thornwell a assistant pastor of the Presbyterian church at Columbia, and after Dr. Thornwell's resignation was made full pastor, which office he relinquished to accept the position of chaptain of Orr's regiment of rifles, and as auch served until the close of the war.

After the war he served as the pastor of different churches in this State, at Bolivar, Tenn., at Covingto.

Ky., at Sparta, Ga., and at Lezington, Va. While pas-ter at Lexington he took a complete course of law in the Washington and Lee University. In 1882 he was elected President of Adger College at Walhalla, 8, 0 and since his retirement from that position he has been engaged in preaching and evangelistic work. In all he has exhibited great real and ability. There is nothing in his record of which he need feet regret, and least of all should be regret his manly stand in th church courts into politic I cabals.

They All Like It. From the Journal, Corning, N. Y.

The Six is a marvel in the collection and condensa-tion of news. Haveports of daily occurrences are unexcelled in accuracy and the true p clorial spiri The Stx abhors dulness, and it has a right to be p of the distinction of being the most interesting of newspaper published in the world to-day.

Prom the Press. Middletown, N. Y.
THE SUS doesn't print a very long prospectus. The
fact is every quality and characteristic of the great
paper can be described in two words—"the best."

From the Courier-News, Plainfield, N. J. A Republican is always a better Republican if he reads Tax &rx and a Democrat is a better Democrat if he goes to its columns for political impiration. The reason is not far to find. Tax Srx invides being the best written newspaper in the United States, is the nost honest recorder of contemporations history. It hates shame, it despises hyporrisy, it throws the light of intelligence into every dark political pince. This NOS la a great paper.

Thanksgiving in Hawait,

From the Buscutiun Guzzite.
We are thankful that in the roll call of the nations our little regublic shouts "here." We are thankful that its government is honest; that Mr. Dole is at the helm, and by him stand true and tried Heutenania. and as sentinels on our watch towers, they answer "all is well." We are thank ful that the Ame of empire moves westward, and will soon rest in the sky over us.

An Eterual Truth Best-sted. The face has long been known and repeated; brought to notice that not only seigntary a parti-animal, like the cyaler and class, but even the free swimming finites, may be seriously affected as food by their immediate surroundings. From the Philiadelphia Pahis: Ledger

Serthner's for January offers a very interesting which may be Robert Grant's first essay on the "Ar of Living," Conan boyle's poem. 'A Forgation Tale.'
Soah Brooks's "The Beginning of American Parties,"
George Maredith's new novel. "The America Mar riage," and Dr. Thomas Deright's reminiscences of Dr. Holmas as a professor. This does not exhaust the statistics of good things in the number by any manager of means, and it is perhaps unfair to name any of the articles as predminantly botter then the others.

The spirit of Christmas dominates at the moment the New York world, and the whole of it is given up to holiday making. The routine of social functions is interrupted, busi-

ness, except in the line of toys and baubles, sus-pended, while vast crowds of weary and parcelladen women push their way through packed throngs of their fellow beings, all intent upon the same errand. It must be allowed that at night the aspect of the city has been most exbilarating. The apring-like temperature has made it possible for all the world to be abroad. and the electrical illumination of the principal shops, which flood the streets with light, has given the idea of a celebration after some great victory. Indeed, a foreigner, dropped down from a balloon into one of the great avenues be-tween 8 and 10 P. M., would be puzzled to know into what part of the world he had alighted. He certainly would not connect what he saw with the descendants of stolid Anglo-Saxons, but would probably imagine that he was in the midst of an Eastern or Continental population making merry at one of their periodical fairs.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

One of the prettlest features of the occasion in the number of stalls and tables erected at night along the lines of someof the great thoroughfares in the eastern and western districts, at which a lively and thoroughly good-natured trade is driven in every variety of toy and gimcrack, mostly invented and made by the sellers, and where the customers are all of the poorer classes. The spending of scanty means unnecessarily may be highly reprehensible in the eyes of severe utilitarians, but the harmless fun and jollity, the jokes and laughter that it provokes are worth more to these poor creatures than moral lectures or penny tracts. Of course, all this would be impossible under the pressure of our usual Christmas weather, and so the good folk lay the comfort to their souls that balmy breezes have been provided this year to make a rift in the cloud that has been hanging over working people and give them pluck and hope for the time to come.

A few rather notable entertainments took place during the early part of the week, beginning with Mr. Balmont's cotillon on Monday night, which was the more enjoyed, as it followed a rather stupid evening at the opera. "Elaine," even with Melba and Jean de Resnke in the leading rôles, did not give unqualified pleasure. It was graceful, melodious, and romantic, but by no means a work of genius, and the regular operagoers had a kind of resentful feeling that their greatest artists should waste their powers upon an inferior production. Mr. Belmont's supper dance put them all into good humor again, however, and the cotillon led by Mr. J. Wadsworth Ritchie was a very pretty one, the dancers being Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. L. Baylles, Mrs. Henry Sloans, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, the Misses Gerry, Miss Burden, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Miss Hatch, and a host of others, very few of whom pressly for debutantes.

This powerful corps de ballet, however, who evidently are not to be suppressed this winter, had their innings on the same evening at a very beautiful dinner and dance given at Sherry's by Mrs. Screven for her young daughter. The five tables spread in the pink ballroom, each one decorated with a different color in flowers and ribbons, produced a pretty effect, and the shimmer of gold and silver embroidery in the gowns of the dancers, with the waving flags of all nations and the gilt and silver orders that were given for favors, made the cotilion more than usually gay.

On Tuesday there was a meeting of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class at Sherry's, but the more interesting event was Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's first large entertainment at her new Fifth avenue mansion. Forty guests were seated in the large and stately dining room, and, as they included all the richest and smartest matrons in society, the sparkle of diamonds and the justre of satins and brocade, with a gleam of natural beauty here and there where Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. Henry Sloane, and some few others were placed, made a very notable assemblage. The talk, of course, was all of the architectural decorations, which received discriminating ap-

The marriage of Miss Mary Potter and Mr. W. B. Hyde was celebrated in Grace Church on Wednesday, the Bishop of the diocese, his brother, the Rev. E. N. Potter, and the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon officiating, the trio of fine-looking clergymen making rather an imposing appearance in the chancel. The bride looked extremely well in white satin and fine lace, and her sisters, cousins, and aunts for the reception closely resembled a big family party-were all faultlessly costumed, and many of them very distinguished Bishop Alonzo Potter's granddaughters was Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, who were a Worth gowa of dark blue with a tiny bonnet and looked extremely well. Miss Virginia Potter, daughter of the late Clarkson Potter, who is not often seen in the gay world, was also present in a very becoming walking dress of fawn color and brown. No other wedding cards have been recently issued, although it is said that the marriage of Miss Maria Stockton, daughter of Gen. Robert Stockton of Trenton, N. J., to Mr. William Day-

The engagement has been announced of Miss Emilie T. King, great-granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, to Mr. Edward H. Post. The engagement of Miss Edith Draper, daughter of Gen. W. F. Draper of Boston, and Mr. Montgomery Blair, has been a surprise to Washington society, where it was recently announced, but not as much of a surprise as was felt by New Yorkers at the announcement of Miss Jessie Fellowes's marriage in London to Mr. Henry Cecil Beaumont, a brother of Sir George Peaumont, and commonly known among his chums in his military days as "Dutch Beaumont." Mr. Beaumont was a resident here for nearly three years, during which time he was supposed to be hopelessly in love with Miss Helène Murphy, now Mine. Dominguez. A very severe attack of typhoid fever, which he contracted on this side, sent him back to his own country about a year and a half since, and it was during a visit made by Miss Fellowes to some common friends in London that the friendship begun here developed into a stronger feel-

ton, will very shortly take place.

ing, which has now ended in marriage. The junior Christmas promenade and ball of Columbia College, which is always an important event to the boys and girls, was very pleasantly and successfully accomplished on Friday even-ing, and on the same night Mrs. John Neeser gave a ball at the indispensable Sherr, 's for her daughter, Miss May Neeser.

The Christmas tree will overshadow all other interests during the present week, and Mrs. de Neufville's dinner and tree to-morrow evening will be only the precursors of a dence. Mrs. Philip J. Sands has cards out for a large reception on the 27th, and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens has issued Stukespearcan invitations for a Twelfth Night party on the evening of the same day, at which the restumes and appointments are to resemble as clearly as possible those with which we are familiar in Shakespeare's great play. Should the mild temperature of last week prevail and not merge itself into what is generally known as Castle Point weather, the trip across the river in parties of two and fours will not be amins,

Conversarioues, as they once were called, or, more properly, evening receptions without dancing, for which the hosters does not divide he visiting list into old, young, and middle aged, but asks mothers and daughters, fathers and sons, to come and amuse themselves in their own way under her hospitable roof, are coming largely into favor again. Mrs. James A. Serym ser has cards out for a series of these pleasant enterialnments, beginning on Tuesday, Jan. S.

New Year's Day will, as usual, see the town lepopulated, and those who have no invitations for country parties had better close their shut ters and immure themselves in places quite out of sight until the festival is past. Tuxedo, which is always at its best in the dead of winter, has no end of festivities in prospect, which will be extended over several days, and which will attract to it so many of the gay set that city amusements will be scantily attended. Mrs. Frederick Gallatin's New Year's ore dance must, however, keep a number of the younger I set in town until the down of the new year.